CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement

Demands Return of Ship and All Crew

PYONGYANG, Sept. 21 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sept. 21 issued a statement in connection with the fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" and its crewmen which are illegally detained by the Japanese authorities in Shimonoseki Port, Japan.

The statement reads in full:

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states as follows in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government detained the dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery Office, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is attempting to take unlawful action against some of the crewmen:

The DPRK dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No.Z4-034" was reported missing while fishing in the West Sea of Korea.

The DPRK authorities concerned were making much efforts to locate the fishing boat.

Then, we learned through press reports that the said boat was now in Shimonoseki Port, Japan.

The authorities concerned of the DPRK immediately cabled the Japanese authorities concerned, requesting the latter to speedily return the dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" as well as the entire crewmen to our country.

The Japanese Government authorities, however, have failed to give any reply and, at present, are scheming to hand over some of the crewmen to the South Korean puppet gang, saying that they "would be dealt with separately."

This is a serious attempt on the part of the Japanese Government authorities to trample upon even the elementary norm of international law and international practices.

It is an international practices to send back peaceful vessels and their crewmen to the country to which they belong.

The Government of the DPRK sent back with goodwill, on a number of occasions, the Japanese fishing boats that had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our Republic while fishing.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government is detaining the crewmen of the "Pyungsin No.Z4-034" and scheming to hand over some of them to the South Korean puppet clique. This cannot be interpreted otherwise than that the Japanese Government is trying to exploit this incident for unscrupulous political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese Government must heed the just public opinion and promptly return the entire crewmen and the boat to the DPRK, as requested by it, without complicating the situation.

If the Japanese Government, clinging to its unwarranted stand, keep the crewmen under detention and tranfer some of them to the South Korean puppet clique, it shall not escape the denunciation of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the unbiased world public opinion and will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Statement of Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association

PYONGYANG, Sept. 23 (KCNA)—The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association issued on Sept. 23 a statement sternly protesting to the Japanese authorities which are illegally detaining the dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery Office, and its crew and treating them as if they were criminals.

The statement reads in full:

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association sternly protests to the Japanese authorities which are illegally detaining in Shimonoseki Port the dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with its crew, and are treating the crewmen as if they were criminals.

The organs concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have time and again demanded the Japanese authorities return the ship and its crew under their detention at the earliest date in accordance with international law and international practices.

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N. Korean Fishermen Fighting For Immediate Release

The nine North Korean seamen who were illegally detained on charges of "illegal entry" into Japan are fighting for their unconditional and immediate release.

The fishermen are also fighting against the unjust step of the Japanese authorities which refuse to meet their demand for an interview with CHONGRYUN representatives.

On Sept. 21, they even went on a hunger strike to carry through their demand and to protest against the unjust attitude of the Japanese authorities.

Encouraged by the compatriotic petition movement of Koreans residing in the Fukuoka and Yamaguchi areas, the nine crewmen made public on Sept. 21 the following joint document for the Korean citizens in Japan:

Dear Korean compatriots in Japan!

We express our heartfelt thanks to you for encouraging our struggle at the concentration camp of the "immigration office" by making visits even to the "office" in defiance of the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries.

Fully using deceptive tactics and all sorts of threats and blackmail, the Japanese authorities are now scheming to draw up a document to illegally hand us over to the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

Any act of threat or blackmail by the Japanese reactionaries, however, can in no way break our desire to go back to the dear fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung await us.

Jap. Govt's Attitude Gravely Violates Internat'l Law

As Japanese papers already reported, on Sept. 17 the fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was forced by an accident to arrive in Shimonoseki, Japan.

Japanese news papers also reported that Min Kyung Tai and three others killed seven crewmen on the high seas and forcibly took nine crewmen to Japan after locking them up in the hold of the ship.

In this connection, the Ministry of Public Security of the DPRK on Sept. 18 and 21 sent telegrams to the Justice Ministry of Japan, asking it to return the ship and all its crewmen to the DPRK at the earliest date.

Following this, the Red Cross Society of the DPRK on Sept. 19 dispatched a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society, requesting it to cooperate in the return home of the boat and its crew.

On the other hand, in his Sept. 19 statement, Yoon Sang Chul, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) strongly demanded that the Japanese Government immediately return the ship and its crewmen to the DPRK in compliance with a request made by the Ministry of Public Security of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, many political parties and social organizations such as the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Association and broad sections of the Japanese people also demand that the Government authorities immediately return the boat and its crewmen to the DPRK, unanimously insisting that Japan has no right whatsoever to investigate and detain the boat and its crewmen in view of international law and international practices, as this accident happened

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Soviet Govt Demands Return Of N. Korean Crewmen

The Government of the Soviet Union on Sept. 22 officially asked the Japanese Government to return all the fishermen and the fishing boat "Pyungsin" to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the principle of international law.

The Soviet Government's demand was made by Anatoli A. Rozanov, Minister of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, who visited that day Foreign Vice-minister Takezo Shimoda to convey the intention of the Soviet Government to the Japanese Government.

Vice-chairman of CHONGRYUN Demands Release of Ship and Crewmen

In connection with the entry on Sept. 17 into Shimonoseki Port, Japan, of the dragnet fishing boat, "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Li Gye Baik, Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), visited on Sept. 19 Kiichi Aichi, chief cabinet secretary of Japan.

In his meeting with the chief cabinet secretary, Vice-chairman Li Gye Baik said that all the crewmen and the dragnet fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" should be immediately returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as was demanded by the DPRK Public Security Ministry in its Sept. 18 cable to the Japanese Justice Ministry. The CHONGRYUN leader stressed that the entry into Shimonoseki Port, Japan, of the DPRK fishing boat was not an act of seeking "political asylum" as alleged by the Japanese authorities but was an act of mere desertion by criminals.

Vice-chairman Li Gye Baik, second from left, demanding immediate return of the North Korean fishing boat and all its crew to the home country at the Sept. 19 meeting with chief cabinet secretary K. Aichi, second from right.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government was not justified in dealing the matter from a political viewpoint while permitting the South Korean puppet regime to meddle in the matter, the Vice-chairman stressed that the question should be settled by the domestic law of the DPRK in the light of internationally-accepted practices and the flagship principle.

In the meantime, Yoon Sang Chul, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of CHONGRYUN, issued a statement on Sept. 19 and strongly demanded the Japanese authorities immediately send back all the crewmen and the fishing boat.

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But the Japanese authorities, under the absurd pretext that they have neither diplomatic relations nor pertinent agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, refuse to accept the just demand of the DPRK organs concerned and are still forcibly detaining and interrogating our crewmen and even threatening to put them on trial.

What is more, they are hatching intrigues to transfer some of the crewmen to South Korea in conspiracy with its puppet clique.

This is an act violating even the elementary norms of international law. The "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" is a fishing vessel belonging to the DPRK and its crewmen are all citizens of the DPRK.

The treaty on the high seas stipulates that each state exercises control over the ships flying its national flag in administrative, technical and social problems and that criminal procedures against a ship can be taken only by the judicial or administrative organs of the state represented by its flag or the state to which the ship belongs.

Therefore, even if some incidents occur in the ship, no one but the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can interfere in it, and the DPRK can deal with it.

The Japanese authorities have no right whatsoever to interrogate or try the crewmen.

The Japanese authorities must return at the earliest date the fishing boat and its crew to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the treaty on the high seas and the flag-ship principle.

This question has nothing to do with diplomatic relations or pertinent agreement.

In the past the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent back immediately and with good will all the Japanese fishing boats and the entire crew in accordance with international law and international practices when they illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK, although it has no diplomatic relations or no agreement with Japan.

That the Japanese authorities keep the DPRK crewmen under detention and scheme to hand over some of them to South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique is an expression of the Japanese Government's hostile act against the Government of the DPRK and this is clearly a foul act for attaining certain political aim.

Such act of the Japanese authorities gives rise to our suspicion as to the background of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" case.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association strongly demands that the DPRK crewmen be thoroughly protected and returned to the DPRK together with the ship.

The Korean and Japanese peoples are protesting against and condemning the unlawful move of the Japanese Government and are waging a struggle, strongly demanding the Japanese Government immediately return the fishing boat and its crewmen to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the Japanese Government respects the sovereignty of the DPRK and international law and international practices, it should accept the just demand of the relevant organs of the DPRK and the Korean and Japanese peoples.

If the Japanese authorities persist in their absurd stand, turning a deaf ear to this demand and ignoring international law and international practices, they will become a target of ever more vehement condemnation by the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world public, and will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Koreans in Japan Demand Release of All Crew

Several thousands of Korean citizens in Japan residing in Fukuoka and Yamaguchi Prefectures waged vigorous petition movements for successive days in demand of the immediate returning of the 13 seamen and the fishing boat "Pyungsin" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which the Japanese Government is holding under illegal detention.

Thousands of Korean citizens gathered around the Shimonoseki Immigration Office on Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, demanding the immediate sending back of the crewmen and the fishing boat.

Thousands of Koreans residing in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefs. extending encouragement to the DPRK fishermen who are illegally detained at the fourth floor of the Shimonoseki Immigration Office

But, the Japanese authorities concerned continued putting the fishermen and the fishing boat in detention to conduct "investigations," while permitting a South Korean consul-general in Shimonoseki to hold an interview with some of the fishermen on the one hand and rejecting CHONGRYUN's demand for an interview with the nine fishermen. The Japanese authorities illegally sent all the 13 North Korean seamen to the Yamaguchi District Prosecutors' Office to put them on trial in flagrant violation of the treaty concerning the open seas and in disregard of the repeated demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Enraged at this unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese authorities, Korean citizens gathered at a square in front of the "immigration office" and strongly protested to the Japanese authorities against this unlawful act. The Koreans in front of the "immigration office" extended firm solidarity with the illegally detained North Korean fishermen who were struggling for their immediate release to the home country and for an interview with CHONGRYUN representatives.

The Korean petitioners sang in unison at the top of their voices the "Song of Marshall Kim Il Sung." In warm response to this, the nine fishermen waved their hands through the gratings of the room where they were placed under custody and shook the national flags of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The massive petition movement is being held by Koreans residing in these areas.

Japanese Voicing Return of Crewmen

Democratic political parties and public organizations in Japan strongly demanded the Sato Government return at once to the homeland the fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" and all its crewmen, which are now illegally detained in Shimonoseki, Japan, on charges of "illegal entry" into Japan.

In his Sept. 20 statement, Tsuyoshi Doki, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, declared that the Japanese Government must send back immediately and unconditionally the fishing boat and its entire crewmen to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with international law and international practices.

On Sept. 20, Susumu Kato, Comminist diet member, called at the Prime Minister's Residence on behalf of the Japan Communist Party and met Toshio Kimura, Vice-chief cabinet secretary. He protested against the illegal treatment of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034", and its crewmen by the Japanese Government and strongly demanded their immediate return to the homeland.

The Japan Socialist Party on Sept. 20 held a central committee meeting and decided to question the Sato cabinet about its unjustifiable attitude concerning the North Korean fishing boat and its crewmen. The meeting decided to send within a few days a fact-finding mission consisting of diet members to Shimonoseki Port.

A Japan Socialist Party statement was announced on the same day by Koichi Yamamoto, chief of the Japan Socialist Party's International Bureau. He said in the statement that in view of international practices the case can be dealt with only by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state, on the flagship principle and that the Japanese authorities have no right to keep the fishing boat and its crewmen under detention.

Masaharu Hatanaka, director of the Japan-Korea Association, and Tetsu Nishina, General Secretary of the Liaison Council of International Lawyers of Japan, also issued statements, denouncing the unwarranted attempt of the Japanese Government.

Akira Iwai, General Secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), declared on Sept. 20 that the fishing ship "Pyungsin" and all its crewmen should be returned to the home country as quickly as possible, as repeatedly demanded by the Government of the DPRK.

Lawyers representing different organizations of Japan also went to the Justice Ministry and other organs concerned and lodged a strong protest.

Representatives of 32 democratic political parties and public organizations and persons of various circles in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures held a meeting on Sept. 22.

A statement adopted at the meeting condemned the illegal act of the Japanese authorities which not only keep the fishing boat and its crewmen under detention but also attempt to use this case for political purpose in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi regime of South Korea.

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on the high seas.

Despite this, saying that "they have not established a diplomatic relation with North Korea" and that "the boat and its crewmen are illegal entrants," the Japanese Government authorities take an absolutely unjustifiable attitude by forcibly detaining and investigating the boat and its crewmen forcibly taken to Japan and by going so far as to treat them as criminals, shackling their hands against will.

Worse still, the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique who are by no means qualified to meddle in this case, are now making desperate efforts to pick four crewmen who are reported to be villainous murderers, by resorting to vicious ways and means such as: illegally intervening in the case under the pretext of the so-called "ROK-Japan Treaty" and dispatching two patrol boats to Shimonoseki.

According to Japanese papers, in keeping with this the Japanese authorities are engaged in secret talks on transferring the four criminals to South Korea.

We cannot but pay keen attention to the fact that the unlawful schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique are being conducted with the approval of the Japanese Government authorities.

As is well known, today international law and international practices provide for the flagship principle.

In accordance with the flagship principle, the treatment of these four criminals belongs to the jurisdiction of the regime of the DPRK.

In utter disregard of these accepted international law and international practices, however, the Japanese Government authorities are doing everything in their power deliberately to use the case in pursuing their wicked political aims.

We never tolerate the unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government authorities and the treacherous machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

These politically motivated acts should be staunchly condemned in the light of international law and international practices.

When Japanese fishing-boats illegally entered the territorial waters of the DPRK and detained on a number of occasions in the past, the DPRK returned to Japan with goodwill the fishing vessels and all their crewmen. Today, those who respect international law and international practices and love justice, pay keen attention to the case and strongly demand that the Japanese Government authorities set store by the sovereignty of the DPRK and the principle of reciprocity.

Let alone Korean residents in Japan, broad sections of the Japanese people resolutely demand that their Government return the boat and its crewmen to the DPRK at once in accordance with international law and international practices.

The Japanese Government authorities should immediately discontinue their illegal attitude and take a step as soon as possible to send back the ship and all its crewmen to their homeland at the earliest date.

It is our sincere desire that the justice-loving people of the world will render active support to our just demand for the immediate return home of the DPRK ship and all its crewmen.

EDITORIAL

U.N., Don't Meddle in Korea's Unification !

The question of Korea's unification has drawn the attention of the world and the governments of various countries for more than 20 years.

The question, however, has remained unsolved and Korea is still divided into the North and the South.

The artificial division of the land and split of our homogeneous nation for 20 years have created a serious obstacle to the co-ordinated development of Korea's politics, economy and culture, and brought the Korean people innumerable misfortunes and hardships. The Korean people are barred from free movement in their own land and the parents, wives, brothers and sisters, separated in the North and the South, are unable to hear from each other, though they are living within a calling distance.

All the aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism under the U.N. copper-plate are the chief obstacle to Korea's unification and the root cause of grave menace to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Despite strong opposition and staunch denunciation by the world public, the United States is scheming to bring again the so-called "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, in a vain effort to justify its aggressive, criminal acts of occupying South Korea and hampering Korea's unification by using the U.N. label.

Wholly illegal is the discussion of the "Korean question" conducted by the U.N. like an annual event.

The Korean question is the question of achieving the unification of her temporarily divided land and it is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves that should be solved on the principle of national self-determination.

According to the principle of noninterference in other's domestic affairs as defined in its Charter, the U.N. has no right to discuss the Korean question.

The United States, in the name of the U.N., concocted the puppet government, a political instrument camouflaging its colonial rule in South Korea, ignited the three-year-long aggressive war against the Korean people, and today, in the same name, is militarily occupying South Korea, where it follows the policy of aggression and war against the people in the northern part of Korea and Asia with South Korea as its base.

The United Nations has long lost even its moral authorities to take part in the discussion of the "Korean question" because of its shameful role and because it has been reduced to a belligerent of the Korean War by the United States.

It is the consistent and invariable stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Korean people themselves should accomplish the peaceful unification of Korea by way of forming a unified all-Korea government composed of representatives of the people of all strata through free, democratic North-South general elections without any outside interference after making the U.S. aggressor troops and all other foreign troops withdraw from South Korea.

The DPRK Government which has been making every sincere effort to achieve the independent, peaceful unification of the country once again proposed in its July 21st memorandum the convocation of a joint meeting of representatives of political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea or a North-South joint conference of other form for the discussion of the question of unification. It also pointed out that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

Herein lies the most reasonable and fair way of solving the Korean question.

If the United Nations wants to act according to its Charter, it should revoke all its illegal resolutions on the "Korean question" and must leave the Korean question to the Korean people themselves.

The scheme to discuss again the "Korean question" at the U.N. under the coercion of the United States in violation of the U.N. Charter, and in disregard of the will of the Korean people, is another intolerable insult and challenge to the Korean people who desire the independent unification of the country and to the world public opinion supporting it.

If the U.N. wants to discuss the Korean question, it must discuss and adopt a resolution on the question of withdrawing the U.S. aggressor forces and all other foreign troops from South Korea, which are obstructing the independent, peaceful unification of Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces."

There is no ground whatever for the U.S. forces to occupy South Korea.

Korea belongs to the Koreans and the masters of Korea are the Korean people.

The U.N. must take its hands off the Korean issue and leave it to the Korean people themselves.

The U.N. must stop allowing the United States to abuse it as an instrument of aggression.

The Korean people resolutely reject the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. and strongly demand its stoppage.

IUS Opposes U.N. Debate On Korea

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued on Sept. 9 a statement, denouncing the U.S. scheme to bring the "Korean question" before the United Nations General Assembly, according to information from Prague.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists have long abused the U.N. as a veil for their criminal acts in Korea, the IUS statement branded the U.N. discussion of the "Korean question" as an "annual event to justify the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Korea."

The statement said:

The International Union of Students considers it illegal to bring the "Korean question" to the U.N. and discuss it at the U.N. General Assembly. The United Nations must stop the illegal discussion of the "Korean question," revoke all the unlawful U.N. resolutions on the "Korean question" and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the statement stressed that the question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves.

Kim Il Sung University to Mark 20th Birthday

When the Korean people undertook to build a self-supporting, independent country, following their liberation from the shackles of the Japanese imperialist colonialists, they were pressed for many national cadres. Then, however, in North Korea there were hardly any Korean scholars or engineers, not to say of a higher educational establishment, as a result of the Japanese imperialists' policy of preventing the Korean people from receiving higher education as a measure to facilitate their aggressive war efforts against Korea and Asia. To cope with this situation, the DPRK Government promptly took steps to establish universities and colleges for the people. On October 1 one year later, they saw the founding of Kim Il Sung University, where national cadres began to be produced.

Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang, to be 20 years old on October 1, has recently completed its first school building in its vast enlargement project. The university now boasts its well-equipped facilities as the best in the East.

Even during the 3-yearlong struggle, the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Government, mindful of the importance of training national cadres, kept the classes at the university going uninterrupted. Furthermore, the Government lost no time in reconstructing the destroyed facilities after the ceasefire. Under this protection and assistance from the Government, the university made rapid development. With seven faculties at the time of its founding, the university has 12 faculties with 80 departments, doctor courses and higher research courses, and 10 laboratories and research centers. Top-class scholars and educationists, including members and candidate members of various academies, full professors, doctors, associate professors and various degree holders, form the teaching staff at the university. Eminent scholars, including Do Sang Rok and Pak Si Hyung, too, has chairs there. Though the floor space of the university building was merely 13,000 square meters in 1948, it has been expanded to 157,000 square meters. As a result, the university has 470 odd classrooms and testing rooms for various experiments in its 45,000 square meters first building.

In North Korea where the people are in power, education is completely intended for them. Since the first day of its founding, the university accepted the sons and daughters of workers, farmers and other working people. The Government provides the students with everything from dormitories to clothes and foodstuff and further grants them scholarships so that they may study to the greatest extent possible, thinking about nothing but study. In the campus there various facilities including hospitals and shops stand ready for service to the students. Thus, the sons and daughters of the working people who once had no access to higher education are now devoting themselves to study.

The Government's educational policy is to combine education closely with the reality of the country. Therefore, the contents of courses, classes and subjects at universities and colleges are suited to the conditions of the country, so that students may deeply study the historical, scientific and cultural heritage and classics of Korea and generalize and systematize the experiences of socialist construction and the achievements of science and technology. Students receive education which enables them to utilize acquired knowledge effectively in their practical social activities, maintaining the principle of combining education with productive labor.

Already, over 14,000 graduates from the university are playing an important role in the national economy as new nation builders, making a magnificent contribution to the country's cultural and technological development.

Surely, Kim Il Sung University whose 20th anniversary is to fall on October 1, in the prospering fatherland, will continue to be a palace of science and technology and powerful fortress of national cadres.

S. Korean Papers Demanding Self-Dependence and National Unification

Lately more and more people in South Korea are raising their voices in favour of self-dependence and unification of the country.

Kyunghyang Shinmoon published in Seoul recently carried an article which wrote in part: We will be held responsible for the question of unification down through history. We must single out factors hampering unification, act and establish national identity step by step.

Chunnam Ilbo, a South Korean local daily, stressed that "it is our immediate task to solve the question of unification on our own without relying on the U.N."

Another South Korean local daily Kangwon Ilbo maintained that the endeavours of our own nation are essential for the unification of the country. The maker of Korean history is none other than the Korean nation.

The South Korean press often denounces flunkeyism and demands self-dependence.

South Korean journal "Sasangge" (ideological world) wrote: "The Japanese, the aggressors who once robbed us of our homes, language and family names and drove our sons to a vicious war of aggression, are now staging a come-back unhindered, as if they were returning to their own home. Our boys are being sent to the Vietnamese war which the local people themselves oppose, some people even burning themselves to death in protest, to the war in which U.S. death merchants employ mercenaries from poor countries to increase their own fortunes, to the battlefront from which even the ashes are not always returned when the soldiers are killed. Why all this?" The journal ascribes this to the flunkeys and to the conspiracy of the aggressor and the traitor.

An article of Pusan Ilbo called for early economic independence with the spirit of political independence demanding that South Korea go it alone without foreign aid and foreign troops.

Censuring the hokum of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique on Korea's unification through U.N.-supervised general elections, a South Korean daily wrote on Aug. 16: "This proposal is a formal one devoid of national identity, and the day of unification can be realized earlier only when we take a stand of national identity."

Another daily said: "Due to the setting up of the U.S. military government south of the 38th Parallel, our country was divided, entailing misfortunes. The day of unification will surely come when the people will break through the dark world of blood and tears and the country will vibrate with the shouts of hurrahs."

Another newspaper remarked: "Had it not been for the tragic division of the country after August 15, our country would have attained brilliant development in all fields and a self-supporting economy independent of foreign aid, political stability would have been achieved and the whole people would have been armed with the spirit of national identity. We should pool our strength and endeavour to bring earlier the day of unification."

Criticising the outbursts of the Pak Jung Hi clique that discussions on unification would be possible only in the latter half of the 1970's, the paper wrote: "Why should free discussions on unification be held up till that period. Unification, the most urgent aspiration of the compatriots in the North and South, must be promoted through a nation-wide movement."

Overthrow of Pak Regime Called

South Korean opposition political figures demanded on Sept. 14 that the present regime pursuing treacherous diplomacy and politics be overthrown, according to South Korean press reports.

The demand was made at a lecture meeting in Kwangchum, South Choongchung Province.

Stating that the "agriculture first policy has driven peasants into a hopeless predicament," one politician held the Pak Jung Hi regime responsible for it.

Another politician severely accused the Pak regime of having plunged the South Korean economy into a "mire of irreparable bankruptcy" by rendering it upon foreign countries while offering "special favours" to comprador capitalists.

Meanwhile, a "rice and agriculture modernization" forum was held on Sept. 14 in Seoul under the sponsorship of an agricultural organization. The speakers held that the "agriculture modernization" advocated by the present regime is no more than a low rice price policy for bleeding the peasants white, while ensuring maximum profits for industrial capital.

Everywhere, people come and go,
But, no Korean is permitted to cross this line of demarcation,
Each year, seasons come and go,
But, only this area is excluded from their visit,
Who has ever erected this hateful signboard?
And who are there but Koreans to break down this symbol of tragedy at last!

Opposition Forces Condemn Pak's Troop Dispatch to S. Vietnam

South Korean opposition members are strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang for the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, demanding that South Korean troops taken to the battlefields of South Vietnam be sent back without delay, according to press reports from Seoul.

Speaking at a lecture meeting, an oppositionist condemned Pak Jung Hi's troop dispatch to South Vietnam as an expression of "U.S.-serving flunkeyism" and a treacherous act devoid of the spirit of national identity.

The Pak Jung Hi gang are getting some dollars at the sacrifice of South Korean youth and squandering that money for staying in power, he said.

Meanwhile, a South Korean political party issued a statement on Sept. 15, which said: We oppose the Vietnam policy of the present "Government" and demand that the South Korean troops in South Vietnam be called back at once.

A SEND-OFF PARTY: The Pak Jung Hi clique have started sending "White Horse Unit," some 20,000-strong, to South Vietnam, in addition to 30,000 "ROK" soliders already in South Vietnam. A girl student is seen in the photo putting wreaths around the necks of the Vietnam-bound soldiers. Who knows better than Pak Jung Hi himself that these wreaths around soldiers' necks will be none other than those dedicated to their death?

"White Horse Unit" Continues to Be Sent To Vietnam

A number of "ROK" soldiers belonging to the "White Horse Unit" were dispatched to South Vietnam.

Its send-off ceremony was held on Sept. 17 and 18 at Chung Ryung Ri Station in Seoul City.

Already, as the first batch of this unit, some 5,500 soldiers were shipped to South Vietnam, and landed on Sept. 5 on the central coasts of the country.

Against Compromising Attitude Toward Japan And Dispatch of Troops to South Vietnam

80,000 Seoulites Hold Rally

Some 80,000 Seoul citizens, South Korea, gathered at Hochang Park, Seoul, on Sept. 10 to participate in a lecture meeting to oppose compromising diplomacy of the Pak Jung Hi clique toward Japan and to denounce the puppet clique for their traitorous act of continuously dispatching South Korean youths to the Vietnamese war, foreign dispatches from Seoul reported.

Called the "lecture meeting for the defense of sovereign y and for the discussion on the current situation," the meeting was held on Sept. 8, in the wake of the so-called "South Korea-Japan Economic Ministers Conference" held recently in Seoul, and lasted until Sept. 10.

Speaking at the meeting, South Korean opposition politicians sharply denounced the Pak Jung Hi regime for its compromising attitude in diplomacy toward Japan and for its act of continuously sending South Korean soldiers to the Vietnamese battlefields.

The meeting was the first large-scale mass rally to be held after the conclusion of the notorious "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Emergency Mobilization Drill Under Way

The puppet "Ministry of Defence" is conducting "Emergency Mobilization Training," rounding up the "ROK Marines reserve officers and men" stationed in North Kyungsang Province, according to a radio report from South Korea.

This training is a link in the chain of war provocations by the puppet "Ministry of Defence." Earlier, the "Ministry of Defence" picked 16,000 soldiers from the reserve officers and men of the "ROK Army" and "ROK Marines," and decided to enforce this training.

In addition to this, in all the region south of the Han River, training in the arresting of spies is under way from Sept. 1 with the participation of the U.S. troops, the "ROK Army," "Navy" and "Marines" as well as police.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to send the remaining soldiers of this unit by Oct. 20.

Pak Jung Hi's Policy Statement Showing His Steadfast Loyalty to U.S.

Puppet South Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi said on Sept. 8 that his "government" was striving for "modernization" of the industrial structure, creation of a "self-supporting economy," strengthening of national "defense" and positive assistance to Vietnam.

He laid down the government policies in his policy speech made that day at the "National Assembly" plenary session concerning the presentation of the 1967 budget bill and the second revised-supplementary budget bill for the current year.

Talking noisily about the threat of "communist invasion," he said that the South Korean "government" would give "maximum assistance" to Vietnam.

He boasted that, by successfully implementing the first "Five-Year Economic Development Plan" (1961-1966), his "government" had succeeded in laying foundations for an "independent national economy" and quoted, to substantiate his statement, an average economic growth rate of 8.1 per cent under the "Plan."

Further, stressing the significance of the year 1967 as the first year of the second "Five-Year Economic Development Plan" during which, he said confidently, the "modernization" of the industrial structure is expected to be attained and during which a big stride toward an "independent national economy" is to be made, the No. 1 Korean traitor outlined the second "Five-Year Plan" as if it were a plan to bring about an unexpectedly remarkable change in the economy and the living conditions of the people. However, there is no doubt that the second "Five-Year Plan" for Economic Development has been worked out at Washington's instructions and, accordingly, is no more than a plan thoroughly geared to meet military and aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism. And since the national budget bill for 1967 is a financial basis for fulfilling the "Plan," it is likewise no more than a wartime budget bill aimed at helping the U.S. implement its policy of aggression.

This year's budget scale totals 164.4 billion, an increase of 35.1 billion won over the current year's budget volume. The revenue consisted of 107.6 billion of taxes, 9 billion of monopoly profits, 8.1 billion of non-tax miscellaneous income, 3.7 billion won deposits and savings, 6 billion won of financial loans, plus 27.1 billion won of counterpart fund and 2.8 billion won of the U.S. supporting fund for the dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam. The expenditures include 79.1 billion won of general expenses, 36.7 billion won of "government" loans and investments and 48 billion won of national "defense" spending.

Meanwhile, worthy of special note is the fact that the Pak Jung Hi's policy statement delivered at the "National Assembly" plenary session, is run through by his desire to meet the military requirements of the U.S. imperialists who have, particularly recently, intensified their policy of aggression against Asian countries. Pak Jung Hi said in his policy statement, he would continuously strengthen solidarity with "friendly nations," particularly with the United States. The South Korean "government" will not ease its cooperation with the U.S. concerning the Vietnam issue and other pending problems, he said. He also said that a positive economic diplomacy would be pursued to back up the second "Five-Year Economic Development Plan." Touching on the national "defense," the U.S. running-dog called for strengthening of military bonds with the U.S. and collective security with other "friendly" nations. The "government" will continue its policy to strengthen its military and technical aid to Vietnam, considering that the Vietnamese battleground is the second "defense" front of South Korea, he said. Further, he added that for the strengthening of "self-defence," military equipment will be "modernized" through the introduction of missiles, late model aircraft and other ground equipment.

His statement that in seeking a solution to the question of Korea's territorial unification, which, he said, it is yet premature to tackle, the traditional formula adopted by the United Nations must be continuously upheld, and that, with thorough training of recruits, the combat readiness has to be maintained superior to North Korea's—exposes once again in its true light his plot to accomplish national unification "through the conquest of communism" or "through an aggressive march on North Korea." In short, the theme of Pak Jung Hi's policy statement can be said to be a manifestation of his steadfast loyalty to U.S. imperialism for which he is ready to do everything in his power to perpetuate the division of Korea, maintain South Korea as its military base for aggression and to extend its existing colonial rule in South Korea to the whole of Korea.

The military character of the 1967 budget bill is well demonstrated also by the fact that the direct military spending (in which is included 2.8 billion won of the U.S. supporting fund for the dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam) is 9.5 billion won larger, or an increase of 24.6 per cent, than the current year's volume. As well worthy of note is the fact that economic construction projects, for which funds are earmarked preferentially and on a relatively larger scale, are, almost without exception, those which are more or less important from a military point of view, —projects in such fields as electricity, railway, petroleum and communications, as well as projects for "modernizing" motor-car roads and adjusting and constructing harbours.

Pak Jung Hi's policy statement is embroidered with a wealth fine pledges which are impossible to be explained as otherwise than as intended to win in the election scheduled for next spring. Hance, no wonder the two budget bills, namely, the budget bill for 1967 and the additional money bill for this year, can be regarded as directly designed to raise funds needed for his victory in the planned election. A proof of this is the fact hat the Pak Jung Hi clique have so manipulated the budget that a sum of 167.5 billion won may go into the hands of business tycoons, or comprador capitalists, and landlords, all of them suppliers of their political funds, while advocating the importance of the second "Five-Year Economic Development Plan" (which is doomed to failure in all likelihood) apparently as an excuse to justify their wrongdoings. In spite of their advocacy of the cause of developing the national economy, the puppet clique have gone so far as to drop out of the budget bill for 1967 even the item of "medium and small-scale enterprises fund," which, though nominal in amount, has so far been included in the budget. In taking this measure, there is no doubt that the traitorous clique intend to subjugate some of the medium-and small-scale enterprises to large-scale enterprises owned by a handful of comprador capitalists or to liquidate the remaining ones which they consider as of little importance to their "defense" needs.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have appropriated 7.1 billion won in the 1967 budget bill to meet an average 30 per cent increase in salaries for the military and public service personnel, while making a heavy boost in the expenses necessary for maintaining their fascist ruling machine such as police, law and public information and intelligence. Thus, included in the expenditure is 79.1 billion won of general expenses (42 per cent of the total budget), or an increase of 25.6 billion won over the curren year's figure.

In his policy speech, traitor Pak Jung Hi did not show any bit of hesitation in declaring openly intention to intensify the plunder of the people. He said that the puppet "government" would continuously push its policy to consolidate a system of mobilizing domestic capital, as well as of inducing foreign capital. He also said that family planning would be enforced and the export of labourers and emigration stepped up. In order to smoothly implement its policies, the puppet administration decided to impose upon the people a heavier burden of taxes, which amounts to 106.6 billion won (including monopoly profits), an increase of 42.9 billion won (58.2 per cent) over the current year's scale, or, indeed, an increase of some 5.7 times the figure for 1961 (20.5 billion won) when Pak Jung Hi seized power through a military coup.

As for the supplementary bill for the current year, it can be concluded that the extra budget bill is aimed, among others, at meeting increases in spending for national "defense" and for improvement of treatments for public servicemen, as well as an increase in "government" loans and investments. I also aims to raise funds needed for purchasing 3 million suk of autumn grains by the "government." And in order to attain all these targets, the puppet administration decided to increase the scale of tax revenue by 11.7 billion won.

As will be clear from the above, the policy speech delivered by Pak Jung Hi upon the presentation of the two budget bills, was aimed at embellishing U.S. colonial rule in South Korea so that he might remain in power for long. The budget bills and the second "Five-Year Economic Development Plan," as opposition lawmakers also pointed out, have been compiled with fraudulent economic figures, far from being compiled on the basis of the nation's economic reality.

So, when the budget bills are put in force, it is certain that the existing social and class contradictions will becoming sharper, with political and economic confusion becoming greater. This conclusion will also be supported, for example, by the fact that despite their desperate efforts, the total sum of taxes which the pupoe clique had succeeded in collecting by the end of August of this year, was far short, or about 60 per cent, of the original target.

The two budget bills clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi clique plan to carry out measures to "modernize" the nation by carrying favour with U.S. imperialism and by fostering a handful of comprador capitalists with preferential "government" benefits at the sacrifice of farmers, working masses, labourers and small and medium industries. From this point of view, it can be said that the budget bills expose their traitorous nature in their true light.

Pak's "Economic Policy" Under Fire

A South Korean opposition member decried the puppet "government's" call for "increased production, export and construction" as a claptrap for bleeding the peasants white, it is reported by a news agency in Seoul.

He denounced he Pak Jung Hi clique for seeking nothing but retention of power by any despicable means.

Another oppositionist disclosed that the puppet regime is importing low grade rice from Taiwan hrough Japanese firms after selling South Korean rice to Japan at a cheap price and ha Pak Jung Hi is doing the same thing with cemen. He bitterly denounced the puppet gang for only fattening Japanese firms through such unlawful transactions.

320th MAC Secretaries Meeting Held

U.S. Illegal Introduction of Weapons Denounced

The 320th Secretaries Meeting of the Korean Armistice Commission was held on Sept. 15 in Panmunjom, at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

At the meeting, Col. Han Chang Soo, Korean-Chinese side assistant secretary to the MAC Secretaries Meeting, strongly protested the U.S. side against its illegal introduction of many heavy and light weapons, together with automatic weapons, into the demilitarized zone.

According to him, the U.S. side introduced five heavy and 16 light machineguns into the demilitarized zone between Aug. 26 and Sept. 12.

The Korean-Chinese side representative proceeded to denounce the U.S. side's violation of the Armistice Agreement, exposing another fact that at 15: 40 on Sept. 4, several U.S. military personnel fired some of the illegally introduced carbine rifles at the Korean-Chinese side.

Then, he called serious attention to many other cases of violation of the ceasefire agreement and agreed provisions committed by the U.S. side during a period between Aug. 23 and Sept. 12.

New Transport Corps Formed In South Korea

The Pak Jung Hi clique have formed a transport corps with four big-size "C-54" transport planes supplied by the United States, according to a report from Seoul.

Beginning Oct. 1, the planes will fly twice a week the route linking Kimpo of South Korea with Saigon and Qui Nhon of South Vietnam, transporting troops and military supplies to South Vietnam and bringing back the wounded and the sick.

The corps was inaugurated by the puppet "Air Force" at the Kimpo Airport on Sept. 19.

Koreans Here to Mark 20th Anniv. of Beginning of Secondary Education

In the classroom: Korean girls in neat and clean national clothes take a lesson in the Korean language.

This year marks a very important epoch in the educational work of Korean residents in this country. This year Korean citizens here celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in April and are going to hold 20th anniversary of the beginning of their secondary education on the forthcoming Oct. 5.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that no overseas citizens in the world have ever been so successful as Koreans here in the work of national education of their sons and daughters.

We can safely say that only Korean residents in Japan have been able to make this exploit, residents abroad who have the prospering socialist fatherland headed by their respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung.

It was just after the Aug. 15 1945, that Korean nationals in Japan, liberated once and for all from long-drawn afflictions by Japanese colonial oppression, could regain their down-trodden mother tongue and honored history with brilliant cultural tradition.

The Korean nationals, who were deprived of the right to education due to the harsh suppression and obscurantist policy of Japanese imperialism, began to build Korean schools in every corner of Japan with a firm resolve never again to let their children taste the same sufferings as they did in the past.

Thus, on Oct. 5, 1946, the Tokyo Korean Middle School was established in the centre of the Japanese capital city through the patriotic enthusiasm of the Korean compatriots.

Although the school building was shabby, the Koreans' education, progressive and democratic in its content, built up in the minds of the Korean younger generation a new national pride and a confident hope for the brilliant future of their country.

On the basis of this success, the Tokyo Korean High School was also founded two years later.

Following the example of compatriots in Tokyo, the entire Korean nationals in all walks of life in Japan set themselves the task of tackling the problem of further developing their educational work.

In particular, the enrolment at secondary educational establishments has been steadily enlarged since the founding of CHONGRYUN in 1955.

Scores of thousands of teenagers are now receiving secondary education at 41 middle schools and 9 high schools, with their pride as DPRK youth, worthy successors capable of carrying on the work of their fathers.

This is not all that the Koreans have achieved in promoting their national education.

April 15, 1956 is a memorable day in the history of educational work of Koreans in Japan.

As the unique centre of learning, Korean University was founded in Tokyo that day. This signified the completion of a consistent educational system from primary school to university. And this enables CHONGRYUN to train its national cadres by itself.

At present, some 40,000 Korean students are enrolled at about 150 regular schools and other schools of all levels (excluding some 30,000 youths who were repatriated from Japan in 7 years after the effectuation of the "Repatriation Agreement").

These successes are unthinkable apart from the correct guidance and warm care extended by the fatherland and the leader Kim Il Sung.

Earlier, in 1947 when the motherland was struggling for post-war construction, the Premier provided a huge amount of educational funds and scholarships for overseas Korean citizens here, sparing precious foreign currency.

Starting from 1947, the remittances from the Premier were made 5,014,155,493 yen (in Japanese currency) on 21 occasions.

Meanwhile, the democratic and national education of Koreans has gone through many hardships. Its glory has been attained through bitter struggles against the harsh suppression and persecution by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In 1948, the U.S. occupation army in Japan started a savage suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education. This was a link in the chain of their sinister designs to suppress Koreans' struggle for the unification of their country.

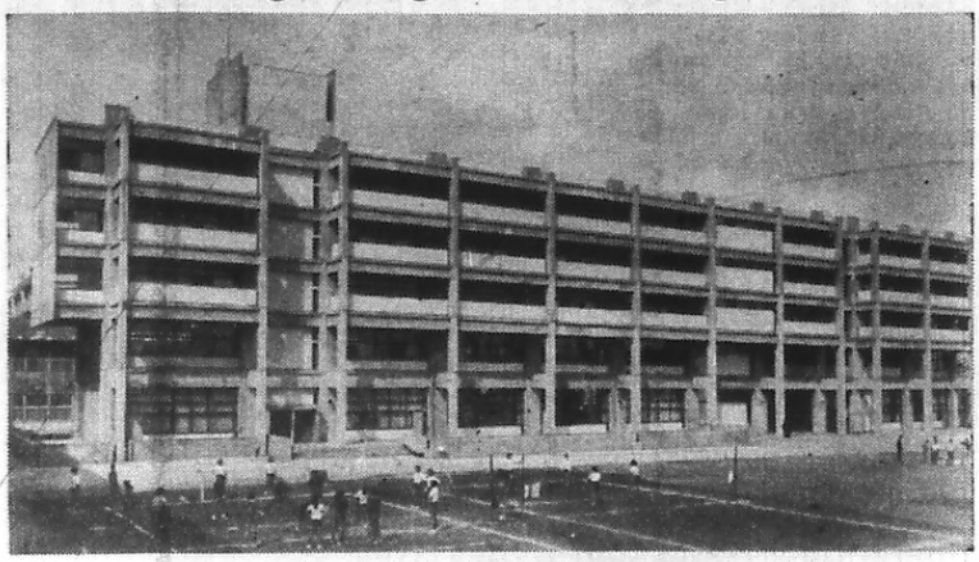
In their desperate opposition to Korea's unification and directly interfering with North-South negotiations, the U.S. imperialists conducted at bayonet-point a "separate election" to rig up Syngman Rhee's regime.

The Japanese police in cooperation with American M.P.'s unlawfully suppressed Korean nationals, young and old, men and women, who rose up to champion their noble cause, to safeguard their language and letters which they regained after a lapse of many trying seasons.

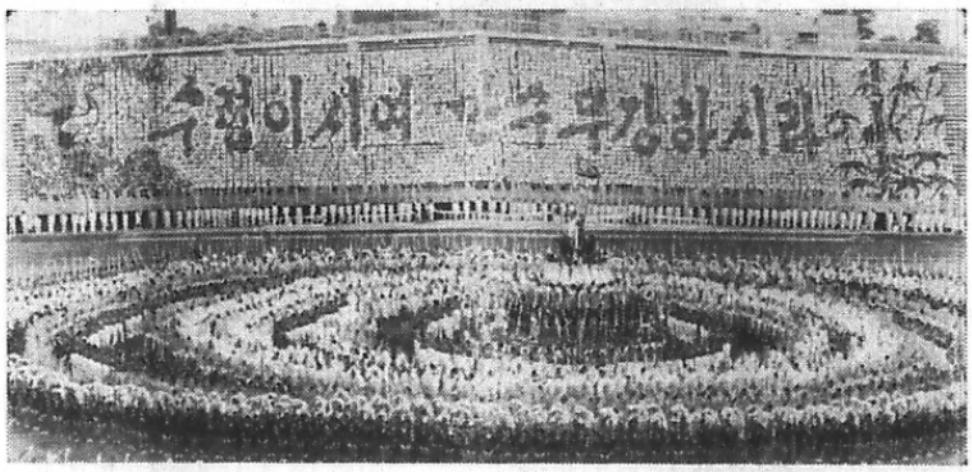
Sanguinary struggles continued. A 14-year old Korean boy Kim Tai Il was shot to death by a Japanese police. A great many Korean compatriots were arrested and detained in custody. Many of them were sent to the South Korean authorities never to be released again.

By waging a stubborn struggle since then, the Korean compatriots here have been able to defend their sacred right to democratic and national education, thus dealing a telling blow to the vicious machination.

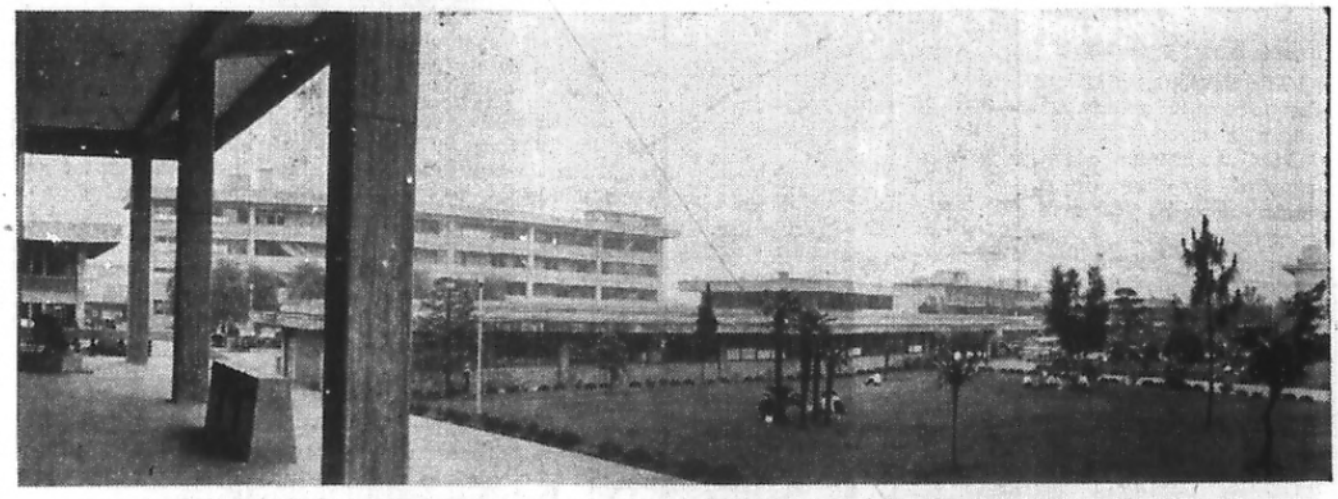
Under the warm care by the fatherland and the Premier and the correct guidance of CHONGRYUN and by the unbending will of all the Koreans to do away with the crafty policy of oppression, to champion their national cause, the democratic and national education will continuously prosper in the future.



A front view of the Tokyo Middle-High School



A scene of the mass game held last year at the Komazawa Stadium, Tokyo, by Korean pupils and students in celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN. The "human letters" in the background read: "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung!"



It was in April, 1956 that the cherished hopes of all the Korean nationals in Japan to build their university was realized. Their dreams having come true, Koreans here have finally completed a consistent educational system from primary school to university, thus having been able to educate and train their national cadres by themselves.

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